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# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1962

WITH THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND THE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR ATTACHED.

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COUNCIL OFFICES,  
PULHAM MARKET,  
DISS NORFOLK.

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# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1962.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962:-

### DISTRICT COUNCILS AND HEALTH EDUCATION.

Two dirty words explain the entire plan of campaign in the war waged by preventive medicine against social evils: "Statistics" and "Propaganda." Even the most ardent sanitarian who takes this Report in his hand can be expected to give no more than a cursory glance at the statistical tables set out like tombstones on the final pages. It is only fair to point out that Propaganda was made honest some years ago by a change of name to Health Education.

#### Emotional Resistance to New Ideas.

Every item in the formidable list of public health responsibilities - from accidents to worms - carries with it the obligation to guide and warn. This sounds simple enough but in reality there are many obstacles in the way of convincing the public of the righteousness of a public health cause: dislike of officialdom and mistrust of the experts is, in these days, an accepted social attitude. Far more serious, however, is emotional and often irrational resistance to new ideas. In the remoter parts of Ireland the introduction of "summertime" was (and possibly still is) vehemently resisted; there must be no interference with "God's time." The resulting chaos was not relieved by pointing out that the face of a clock is man made. British internees in the Far East, struggling with a monotonous diet of wet rice, failed in an attempt to make digestible "bread" from ground rice. When the question of abandoning the attempt was discussed, certain elderly men insisted on continuing the "bread" ration, "because," they said, "bread is the staff of life." Thus was emotional ease gained at the price of gastric distress and without advantage to nutritional needs. Whatever the complexities of our feelings about bread, the emotional auras associated with water are even more pronounced; this fact added to the confusion created in many minds by the cross-fire of those engaged in the fluoridation controversy makes the acceptance of the opponents slogans all too easy. Against such a background it is understandable that many fall for the cry of "mass medication" with its artful alliteration and drum beat rhythm. Looked at more closely, is the reasonable adjustment of a normal constituent of drinking water a medication?

#### Practical Problems.

Now come the practical problems of health education. With the exception of the excellent service for the training of mothers of infants and expectant mothers our efforts in health education tend to be spasmodic, fragmentary and unco-ordinated. There is no clear answer to the usual questions, What? Who? When? Which? and How? What are the health education duties of school nurses and medical officers as distinct from those of schoolteachers? How should these be co-ordinated and regularised into a sustained programme? Taking the whole field of educational information, in what form should this be prepared and how conveyed to the



groups concerned with reasonable chance of success? Some of the relevant subjects are: Home Safety; Road Safety; Safety on the Broads; Safety on the Farm; Rat Control; Litter; Food Hygiene; Personal Hygiene; Dental Hygiene; The Danger of Smoking; Sex Education; Mental Health; Parent/Child Relationships; Problems of the Aged. A district council instituting a health education project requires considerable help in the form of visual aids, up-to-date literature and skilled propagandists. How may these be readily obtained from local resources and financial provision for such projects be assured?

#### Getting Organised.

It is to be hoped that enough has been written to make it clear that health education is an expert job requiring considerable thought and planning; that all activities in this branch of our work should be welded into one comprehensive campaign. The fact that certain local authorities have already appointed trained health education officers clearly indicates the importance of this policy. It is true that the Central Council for Health Education in London continues to give us every encouragement and help; that the Council's functions of training, production of materials and consultative work must always be invaluable. But surely there is room also for a local organisation catering for local needs?

#### Advisory Panel.

A possible solution is the appointment of an Advisory Panel (at county level) to include a trained Health Education Officer who, with the help of a small team, would carry out the directions of the Advisory Panel. The main tasks of the Panel would be: investigation of health subjects of importance to the public; preparation of health education programmes to cover such subjects; to form panels of regular lecturers; provision of materials of aid to lecturers and for propaganda purposes, health exhibitions etc; to provide close liason with district councils, voluntary organisations concerned with health education and national organisations such as the Central Council for Health Education and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents; to develop the use of television, radio and newspapers as media for health education; finally, to utilise useful information and ideas fed back to the Panel by workers in the field. Briefly the Panel would provide "blue-prints" for continuous and special health education projects.

#### Health Education Committee.

It would be an interesting experiment to replace the Home Safety Committee and possibly the Road Safety Committee of a district council by a single Committee which could cover not only the work of both these Committees but also other practical health education work of benefit to the local population, i.e. a Health Education Committee in close touch with a county Advisory Panel as suggested in the previous paragraph.

#### First Step By District Councils.

The drain-and-dustbin concept of public health has gone. Problems brought about by poverty and poor environmental hygiene are rapidly disappearing and are being replaced by many new problems which cannot be satisfactorily solved without the aid of liberal health education. What contribution or new contribution can district councils give to educational programmes covering the whole field of local public health?

## FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

In 1962 the Ministry of Health published a Report entitled "The Conduct of Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom and the Results Achieved after Five Years." This Report showed the very satisfactory effect on children's teeth of the fluoridation of the water supplies in the study areas concerned; a synopsis of the Report was circulated to members of your Public Health Committee last Autumn.

In the light of this Report a Ministry of Health Circular was sent, in December, to local authorities encouraging water undertakers to adopt fluoridation as a public health policy; the details of this Circular were brought to the notice of the members of your Public Health Committee.

Like many of our best health measures fluoridation may start without great enthusiasm but it is safe to predict that time will bring acceptance and that the fluoride controversy will, in the far future, have significance only as a subject for light entertainment in that section of the Press headed, "Fifty Years ago."

## ANTHRAX IN CATTLE.

The high incidence of Anthrax in cattle caused some anxiety during the summer of 1962. The possibility of the introduction of an infected animal into a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard is of concern to the public health department because of the risk of transmission of the disease to cattle handlers and slaughtermen, not to mention the danger to the public arising from infected meat, blood or milk. The most likely cause of the disease in cattle is the ingestion of imported food-stuffs which are infected as the result of failure in sterilisation.

### Legal Powers.

The County Council has powers under the Anthrax Order (Diseases of Animals Act) to enforce measures to prevent the spread of the disease. Nevertheless, many difficulties have arisen in defining the precise responsibility of the various authorities and officers concerned in an outbreak and in resolving situations in which the provisions of the Order fail to give clear direction.

### Anthrax Conference.

For these reasons a Conference on Anthrax attended by representatives of all authorities concerned was convened by the County Council in October last year. The Conference concluded with recommendations regarding the following items on which action is proceeding: the role of the police officer in the event of an outbreak; action to be taken by the local public health inspector; speedy notification of cases to the medical officer of health; the advice to be given by veterinary officers to persons in charge of infected animals or carcasses; the prevention by law of the removal of a sick animal or carcase to a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard unless certified to be free from Anthrax infection; compensation for carcasses and other materials which, as the result of contact, may be infected and have to be destroyed; appropriate information to be given to general practitioners on the treatment of human contacts; the education of stock owners



and persons in the charge of stock in the early recognition of Anthrax infection.

Human Infection with the Anthrax Bacillus.

The possibility of human infection with the Anthrax bacillus is not considerable, and penicillin is an effective treatment. More information on the incidence of the disease is available since Anthrax became a notifiable disease in December 1960. There were eight such notifications in England and Wales during 1961. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health makes the following comment on these cases:-

"Of these, four would not hitherto have been drawn to the attention of H.M. Inspector of Factories. One patient was unemployed and tended his allotment where he used bone meal as a fertiliser. Bone meal samples in this instance were negative; but later in the year another patient contacted the disease after laying turf for a sports firm contractor - and in this instance samples of the raw bone meal fertiliser used yielded Bacillus anthracis. One of the two remaining cases was a general practitioner who kept his own stables. The other was a manual labourer whose only relevant history was close association with a friend who worked in a tannery."

IMPORTED DISEASE.

No excuse is offered for reproducing the following section from my Annual Report for 1960:-

As international transport is speeded up we become more vulnerable to imported disease. Typhoid fever may not be very prevalent but no less than one third of the cases notified in this country in 1959 occurred in patients who contracted the disease while abroad. In this connection the official memorandum "Notice to Travellers" which advises on vaccination against the typhoid fevers assumes a special importance.

SAVING OF CHILD LIVES.

Because of the great reduction in mortality from common infections among children (between their first and 15th birthdays) 9,500 lives have been saved annually during the last 30 years or so - that is, since effective new drugs and prophylactic procedure have come into use. (Extract from British Medical Journal, January 19th, 1963).

The following table of notifications shows the declining trend in common infections in England and Wales during recent years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Scarlet</u>	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Whooping</u>	<u>Polio</u>
		<u>Fever</u>		<u>Cough</u>	
1940	46,280	65,302	46,572	53,607	1,079
				(173,330 in 1941)	
1960	49	32,166	23,605	58,030	378
1961	180	20,109	22,069	24,688	1,086
1962	62	15,265	20,735	8,341	325

EXTRACT FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958.

"However the public health service may develop in the years ahead, this much is certain: one of the most valuable contributions which it can make in its task for the promotion of health and the protection of the community against disease is the development and expansion of health education on a firmer and sounder basis than hitherto."

## STAFF.

Mr.F.C.Weeks, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E., continued duty as Senior Public Health Inspector to your Council throughout the year and the post of Additional Public Health Inspector was held by Mr.D.E. Coldham, C.S.I.B.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### (a) Population.

The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population of Depwade Rural District, in 1962, at 17,470 compared with 17,460 in 1961.

### (b) Births.

There were 217 live births in 1962; 116 boys and 101 girls. The crude birth rate (live births per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) was, therefore, 12.4 compared with 13.4 in 1961 and 14.3 in 1960. The provisional birth rate for 1962 in England and Wales was 18.0.

Illegitimate births were eleven compared with eighteen in 1961.

### (c) Deaths.

Deaths numbered 211 compared with 252 in 1961; the crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population) was, therefore, 12.1 compared with 14.4 in 1961. The greatest number of deaths (70) occurred in the age group 80 to 90 years. There were 10 deaths of persons between 90 and 100 years and a death of one person over 100 years.

The principal causes of deaths followed the usual pattern:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Disease of the heart and circulation	139	113
Cancer	36	35
Pneumonia	15	15
Bronchitis	8	12

Six of the thirty-five cancer deaths were caused by lung cancer; there were five deaths from motor vehicle accidents and two deaths from other accidents.

### (d) Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) for Depwade District was 13.8 compared with 12.8 in 1961. There were three infant deaths: two from congenital malformations and one from pneumonia. The national infant mortality rate was 21.4 (provisional).

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Sixty-seven cases of communicable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified by medical practitioners during 1962: these included twenty-eight cases of whooping cough, seventeen of scarlet fever, eight cases of measles, six of pneumonia and six of infective jaundice. There were no reported cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, dysentery, food poisoning or tetanus.

Diphtheria has lost its menace but there are still small pockets of resistance in some of the thickly populated areas of



England; scarlet fever, when it appears, continues to present itself in a mild form; by reason of immunisation, whooping cough cases are masked and lacking, for the most part, in dangerous complications, but whooping cough is still a serious disease for the very young unimmunised child. There was only one case (non-fatal) of tetanus throughout the administrative County during 1962.

#### POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified in Depwade District or in the administrative County of Norfolk during 1962. Routine vaccination continued throughout the year and this work included the provision of adult vaccination sessions at Harleston, Long Stratton and Bunwell. Four sessions were held at each of these centres and the attendances made the project well worthwhile considering the relatively small numbers of volunteers available for immunisation. Oral vaccination is readily available in Britain and is now the popular procedure: the use of this method has shown no disadvantages, the advantages are obvious and the efficiency higher than the Salk (injection) type vaccine.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Only three cases were notified in Depwade District during 1962; this compares with six cases in 1961 and is the lowest recorded figure for many years. Preventive measures against tuberculosis include:- examination of close contacts of cases; prolonged supervision over apparently cured cases; vaccination of school leavers; search for early cases by mass X-ray surveys.

It must not be forgotten that the work of the Council in providing good housing and improved environmental sanitation contributes to the decline in tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. Since 1952 the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis in England and Wales has fallen by 72%.

#### HOUSING.

Details of action under this heading are contained in the appended Reports of the Public Health Inspector and the Engineer and Surveyor.

It is satisfactory to record good progress in new housing and improvements to existing Council houses. Twenty-six bungalows for the elderly were under construction, small units being provided in a number of parishes where the need was greatest.

Improvements to pre-war Council houses were completed at Alburgh while plans were prepared for modernisation of houses at Earsham, Carleton Rode, Bunwell, Denton, Aslacton and Bressingham.

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

Routine bacteriological tests of your Council's water supply continued to give satisfactory results.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The new sewage disposal works at Earsham were completed and new disposal works at Long Stratton were built. Plans were prepared for sewerage schemes for Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary.

Details of work under "Water Supplies" and "Sewage Disposal" are contained in the appended Report of the Engineer and Surveyor.



In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and kindness. I wish also to thank the Clerk of the Council, the Public Health Inspectors and the Council staff for the generous help they have given me throughout the year. Finally I am very much grateful to the Senior Clerk and staff in the Norwich office for their loyalty and efficiency at all times and for the considerable work carried out in preparation of Annual Reports.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W.E.HOLMES.

Local Health Office,  
Aspland Road,  
Norwich.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT - 1962

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	79,742
Estimated Resident Population (mid-year)	17,470
Rateable Value	£112,594
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£430

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	109	97	206
Illegitimate	7	4	11
Totals	116	101	217

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population = 12.4

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	3	2	5

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births = 22.5

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	116	101	217
Still	3	2	5
Totals	119	103	222

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	3

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total	= 13.8	(per 1,000 live births)
Legitimate	= 14.6	(per 1,000 legitimate births)
Illegitimate	= Nil	(per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 9.2

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants Under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 9.2

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 31.5

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 7      Females - 4      Total - 11 = 5.1% of Total Live Births.

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births = Nil

Table 8. DEATHS (All Ages)

Males	Females	Total
106	105	211

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population = 12.1

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Totals	2	1	3



Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR  
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	2	1	3
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 and under 10	-	-	-
10 " " 20	1	1	2
20 " " 30	1	-	1
30 " " 40	1	-	1
40 " " 50	3	3	6
50 " " 60	13	7	20
60 " " 70	18	22	40
70 " " 80	28	29	57
80 " " 90	35	35	70
90 " " 100	4	6	10
100 and over	-	1	1
Totals	106	105	211

Table 11. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	16	23
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	20	40
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	16	38
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20. Other heart diseases	13	12	25
21. Other circulatory diseases	4	6	10
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	9	6	15
24. Bronchitis	7	5	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	7	11	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34. All other accidents	-	2	2
35. Suicide	-	1	1
36. Homicide & operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	106	105	211

Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<u>Live Births (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(263)	(229)	(260)	(231)	(255)	(234)	(217)
Depwade R.D.	14.6	12.7	14.5	12.9	14.3	13.4	12.4
Area 5.	14.2	13.3	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.2	13.9
England & Wales (provisional)	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0
<u>Still Births (per 1,000 total births)</u>	(5)	(4)	(2)	(10)	(6)	(2)	(5)
Depwade R.D.	18.6	17.2	7.6	41.5	23.0	8.5	22.5
Area 5.	23.7	22.0	9.9	19.9	20.7	8.9	21.4
England & Wales (provisional)	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(226)	(206)	(248)	(223)	(240)	(252)	(211)
Depwade R.D.	12.5	11.4	13.8	12.4	13.4	14.4	12.1
Area 5.	11.4	11.1	12.1	12.4	11.8	12.4	12.1
England & Wales (provisional)	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</u>	(8)	(3)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Depwade R.D.	30.4	13.1	7.7	21.6	11.8	12.8	13.8
Area 5.	20.8	15.0	8.3	25.4	14.1	9.0	14.5
England & Wales (provisional)	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.4

NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Depwade R.D.  
 2. Area 5 comprises Depwade & Loddon R.Ds. & Diss & Wymondham U.Ds.

Table 13. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Depwade R.D.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of deaths	37	22	43	32	42	36	35
Percentage of total deaths	16.4	10.6	17.3	14.3	17.5	14.3	16.6

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1962	106	12	5	105	23	1
1961	123	18	3	129	18	-
1960	118	20	4	122	22	1
1959	115	18	4	118	14	-
1958	130	27	9	118	16	1
Totals	592	95	25	592	93	3

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - Depwade R.D.

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	4	13	-	-	17
Measles	-	1	6	-	1	8
Whooping Cough	1	10	13	1	3	28
Pneumonia	-	2	2	1	1	6
Infective Jaundice	-	-	3	1	2	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	17	37	4	8	67

Table 16. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	4	16	9	11	17
Measles	59	132	109	509	8
Whooping Cough	16	-	11	15	28
Pneumonia	15	26	15	8	6
Infective Jaundice	-	3	-	6	6
Erysipelas	1	1	3	-	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	7	17	123	-	-
Food Poisoning	12	2	-	13	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	3	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infectious)	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	115	198	271	566	67

Table 17. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS Depwade R.D.

		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pulmonary	Male	-	2	2	2	2
	Female	1	1	1	3	-
Non-Pulmonary	Male	1	1	2	1	-
	Female	2	1	1	-	1
Depwade R.D.	Total	4	4	6	6	3
Area 5.	Total	8	7	13	12	8



Table 18. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given during the last five years in respect of Area 5.

Year	Primary Injections			Booster Injections	
	Under 1	Total Under 5	Age 5-14	Under 5	Age 5-14
1962	155	448	28	48	304
1961	295	498	157	89	766
1960	357	472	314	27	1,233
1959	302	466	23	20	74
1958	283	401	60	28	416

Table 19. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

Vaccination of children (under five years of age) during the last five years resident in the District and Area 5, are shown in the following table.

	Depwade R.D.					Area 5.				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of live births registered	260	231	255	234	217	599	551	567	556	550
Number of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years).	205	110	233	187	176	445	472	508	458	420
Percentage vaccinated.	79	48	91	80	81	74	86	89	82	76

Table 20. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given in Area 5 from 1956 when this scheme commenced.

Year	Primary				Booster (3rd)		Booster (4th)
	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Adults	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Adults	Age 5-12
1962	431	168	1,510	524	427	2,091	453
1961	601	535	2,068	427	228	824	3,017
1960	397	227	853	660	566	1,636	-
1959	593	677	2,220	1377	3,261	864	-
1958	1,648	3,159	154	32	1,284	2	-
1957	197	1,115	-	-	-	-	-
1956	40	121	-	-	-	-	-

Table 21. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

The following is the number of whooping cough primary immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the last five years.

Year	Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Totals
1962	149	291	12	452
1961	291	300	26	617
1960	368	100	124	592
1959	318	227	16	561
1958	265	106	8	379

Table 22. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following is the number of tetanus immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the last four years. Immunisation against this disease was included in the County Council's scheme in September, 1958.

Year	Primary				Booster		
	Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+
1962	152	312	725	399	50	103	37
1961	282	329	1651	580	73	80	63
1960	374	198	1823	691	22	56	87
1959	307	258	218	144	11	27	39

# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1962

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting herewith my annual report for the year 1962, showing the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year, and a statement of the sanitary circumstances in the District at the end thereof.

The report is on similar lines to that of the past few years, and is in accordance with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular No.1/63.

### PART I - G E N E R A L

#### (a) Inspections:-

The following table shows the number of inspections and visits carried out during the year, under the seven main headings covering the work of the Department; for comparison, the figures for the previous year are shown in brackets:-

	<u>Number of visits or inspections</u>		<u>Percentage of Total</u>	
*Slaughterhouses for meat inspection and other purposes ... ..	757	(1,146)	14.8	(21.8)
Housing (including Grants)	1,136	( 965)	22.2	(19.2)
Public Health matters - nuisances, water supplies, infectious diseases etc.	432	(495)	8.5	(9.9)
Scavenging (including public conveniences) ...	367	(338)	7.2	(6.7)
Food premises ...	252	(308)	4.9	(6.2)
Building Byelaw and Town Planning control ...	1,585	(1,521)	31.0	(30.3)
Other matters (factories, rodent control, petroleum storage etc., and miscellaneous visits)	585	(297)	11.4	(5.9)
Total ...	5,114	(5,070)		

(\*NOTE: This figure includes 100 visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection on Sundays by private veterinary officers).

The general pattern of these figures indicates that the time taken up by the various aspects of our duties continues on similar lines of previous years, but it will be observed that the reduction in the number of slaughterhouses has permitted rather more time to be devoted to what might be termed miscellaneous duties, such as factories, rodent control etc. The slight increase in the number of housing inspections is due to the fact that we now carry out inspections of all dwellings where an applicant for rehousing by the Council makes any reference to the unsatisfactory or unsuitable nature of the existing accommodation - this is most useful work as it enables a more satisfactory assessment of the need to be made, and keeps this Department more closely in touch with the general housing situation of the District. It is also worth noting that the percentage of work carried out under building and planning control increases slightly each year, which is, of course, proportionate to the amount of new building work etc. being done in the District ( See also Part VIII(e) on page 14).



(b) New Legislation:

After the spate of new legislation affecting the work of the Department in 1961, only two Acts of Parliament which concern our work were passed in 1962:-

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1962 - an Act mainly to consolidate previous legislation, but which did not come into force until April 1st, 1963, and

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962, requiring landlords to supply tenants occupying dwellings on a weekly rental basis with specified information in the rent book.

New regulations, orders, circulars, etc. were also issued by the various government departments on the following subjects:-

Ministry of Housing and Local Government - regarding Improvement Grants, houses in multiple occupation, Town and Country Planning, clean air and the Landlord and Tenant Act.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - regarding slaughterhouses, land drainage, milk and dairies, and food hygiene.

Home Office - regulations regarding the sale of Oil Heaters.

(c) Staff

There were no changes in the staff personnel of the Department during the year. Mr. Coldham, the additional Inspector, Mr. Patrick, general clerk, and Mrs. Rayner, clerk/typist, continued to give most satisfactory service.

PART II - H O U S I N G

(a) General According to the Rate Books at March 31st, 1962, there were 6,232 separate units of dwelling accommodation in the District, a decrease of three from the previous year. Apart from dwellings lost by slum clearance demolition, quite a number are lost by the conversion of 'double dwellers' into single houses. The Registrar General's mid-year population estimate was 17,470, an increase of 10 over the figure for the previous year. Based on these figures the average occupation index (persons per dwelling) for 1962 is 2.803, roughly the same as the previous year.

Private enterprise was again responsible for all 68 new dwellings erected in the District during 1962, although it is gratifying to be able to report that 26 new Council dwellings were commenced in the latter part of the year, some of which were nearing completion at the end thereof. Of the 68 new dwellings completed, only 4 were houses, and of the 64 bungalows, 41 were of traditional brick and tile construction, the remainder being prefabricated structures provided with a brick skin and tiled roof. The proportion of about 2 to 1 (traditional as against 'bricked and tiled prefabs') is a welcome improvement on roughly an equal proportion the previous year.

(b) Unfit dwellings - Action under the Housing Act, 1957

Under the slum clearance programme, a further 56 dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee as unfit and beyond repair at reasonable cost. Following the usual inspections by the appointed Sub-Committee and consideration of their reports and recommendations by the Committee and Council, action taken thereon (plus 9 others brought forward from 1961) was as follows:-

(i) Demolition Orders made .....	17
(ii) Undertakings to repair accepted .....	4
(iii) Undertakings not to relet vacant dwellings accepted .....	6
(iv) Closing Orders made .....	1
(v) Closed or ordered to be demolished under Town and Country Planning procedure ....	3
(vi) Deferred for action at a later stage of the slum clearance programme .....	12
(vii) Carried forward for action in 1963 .....	22
	<hr/> 65 <hr/>

The rather large number carried forward is accounted for by difficulties of establishing the legal ownership of the dwellings concerned.

In addition to the above, one demolition order was made in respect of an unfit dwelling, previously the subject of a statutory undertaking which had not been fulfilled. Two demolition orders and two closing orders were revoked following the execution of repairs and other works to render the dwellings fit for habitation in compliance with the Council's adopted standard.

During the year 29 unfit dwellings were demolished in compliance with statutory orders and one by the owner voluntarily without formal action having been taken. Five others were converted for use as stores - with the necessary Planning approval as required.

The position of unfit houses subject to statutory orders etc. still standing in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>Demolition Orders</u>	<u>Closing Orders</u>	<u>Under- takings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number occupied ..	92 (95)	9 (10)	11 (11)	112 (116)
Number vacant ..	61 (72)	17 (18)	88 (80)	166 (170)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ..	153 (167)	26 (28)	99 (91)	278 (286)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The figures in brackets are those corresponding for 1961.

It is worthy of note that for the first time for some years the total number of 'condemned' houses still standing in the District has declined - if only by eight - and the only individual figure that shows an increase is for vacant dwellings subject to undertakings. These are mostly legacies from the past, and these properties are kept constantly under review and appropriate action taken to have them demolished as and when they fall into a dilapidated condition. The Council now rightly, gives this matter very careful consideration before deciding to accept undertakings not to relet, where it is apparent that dwellings which have no further useful life should be demolished and not allowed to become an eyesore to the detriment of the general amenities of the area. Now that the Council is again building, the hope must be expressed that due consideration for rehousing is given to all applicants from slum clearance dwellings, and so enable the downward trend of these figures to continue year by year.



So far as the question of maintaining existing dwellings in good repair is concerned, action by the Council has again been confined to essential repairs following the receipt of complaints from tenants. During the year 17 informal letters were sent to owners requesting repairs to 21 dwellings. In the majority of cases, satisfactory co-operation was received and the necessary works carried out in whole or part within a reasonable period - in other cases negotiations were still in progress at the end of the year. In no instance was it found necessary for me to recommend the service of a statutory notice. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, were received during 1962.

(c) Improvement Grants

(i) Discretionary Grants 42 new applications were received for this type of grant during the year; 38 of these were approved, three carried forward and the other subsequently withdrawn. The 38 grants totalled £10,955 - an average of just over £288 per grant, which was £3 per grant more than the average for 1961. The total number of grants approved by the Council up to the end of the year was 457, with a total value of £103,984. All the grants approved in 1962 were in respect of improvements to existing dwellings - none for 'conversions'. During the year 3 cases arose where the conditions of grants previously made had been broken, and the outstanding amounts of the grants, plus interest, were repaid.

(ii) Standard Grants 56 new applications were received (plus two brought forward from the previous year). Of the 58, 55 grants were approved, one carried forward to 1963 and the other two subsequently withdrawn. The 55 approved grants covered the installation of the five standard amenities as follows:-

<u>Baths</u>	<u>Wash-Basins</u>	<u>W.C.s</u>	<u>Hot Water Systems</u>	<u>Food Stores</u>
49	51	54	50	26

48 Standard Grants were certified for payment during the year - of these only 17 had been approved in the same year, 26 were approved in 1961 and 5 in 1960. Unfortunately this time lag is inevitable with Standard Grants as payment is only made on sight of the builder's account, which in some cases is not received until several months after the completion of the work, and then often includes work not eligible for grant and has to be amended. The 48 grants paid amounted to £5,851. 17. 4d. (average £121.18.3d. per grant) - about £1 less than the average for the previous year. This represents 91.4% of the maximum grants payable for the amenities provided, which is just over 3% lower than the figure for 1961. Up to the end of 1962 the Council has now paid a total of 150 of this type of grant to a total value of £17,138. In two cases of Standard Grants repayments of outstanding grant and interest were received during the year, following breach of the conditions.

(iii) General The following table indicates the various types of properties being improved by grant aid (both types):-

	<u>Type of Grant</u>	
	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Standard</u>
Private dwellings-owner/occupied	14 (37%)	27 (49%)
-ditto- - rented	7 (18%)	13 (24%)
Farmhouses ...	4 (11%)	9 (16%)
Tied agricultural dwellings	13 (34%)	6 (11%)
Total approved 1962 ...	<u>38</u>	<u>55</u>



From these figures it continues to be evident that the owner/occupier is the person who mostly takes advantage of the grants to improve his own house, and although it seems that slightly more tenanted dwellings were concerned with grants last year than previously, landlords are still not improving their cottages with grants as fast as we should like to see it done. The fact that agricultural tied cottages are receiving more attention in this respect is an indication that employers now wisely accept the fact that a good workman deserves good housing accommodation - particularly if it has the disadvantage of being somewhat isolated, as many such dwellings are. Looking back over the past few years, I think it fair to say that this Council has received and dealt with a steady stream of applications for improvement grants since they were first introduced and although at Ministry request for publicity last year we circulated further information about them with the rate demands, it did not produce any spectacular increase in applications.

(d) Overcrowding

The following table shows the position of cases of overcrowding on the Council's register at the end of 1961, changes during the year and the position at the end of 1962:-

	No. at <u>31.12.61</u>	Abated <u>1962</u>	Added <u>1962</u>	No. at <u>31.12.62</u>
Overcrowded dwellings- Statutory standard	4	-	-	4
Overcrowded dwellings- 'bedroom standard'	3	-	3	6

Once again, I must firstly point out that although every effort is made, through the various sources of information that we have, to keep these records accurate, it is possible that there are cases of overcrowding in the district that do not come to our notice, but if there are, the number must be very small. It is to be hoped that as the general housing situation in the District improves - with increased Council and private development - overcrowding as a social problem will ultimately disappear.

(e) Dirty and Verminous Dwellings

This is another aspect of our work that causes little or no concern. I am pleased to be able to report that no permanent dwellings inspected during the year were found to be unclean or verminous. Dwellings known to be occupied by aged and infirm persons are kept under regular observation, but thanks to the co-operation of good neighbours and the Welfare Department of the County Council, no cases were encountered that justified action of any kind on our part.

One case came to our notice of a holiday caravan left by the hirer in a dirty and verminous condition (bed bugs) - which was disinfested and cleansed by the owner under our advice and supervision before being relet.

(f) Moveable Dwellings - Caravans

At the end of 1961 we had 30 caravans scattered throughout the District on separate sites in use as temporary living accommodation; during the year 7 of these were removed or ceased to be used for that purpose. A further 11 such temporary dwellings were licensed during the year, but <sup>of</sup> these two were also removed, leaving a total of 32 in use at the end of the year. Although this is again the highest number ever recorded in the District, according to a survey carried out in all districts of the County in August, 1962, it is well below the average for all Rural Districts in Norfolk. Regular visits to

the sites have been made to ensure that the site licence conditions and general good public health practices are adhered to, and it has been found that generally speaking the sites are satisfactorily maintained.

In addition to the above, in August, 1962, a site licence was issued in respect of land at the rear of licensed premises in Long Stratton, permitting its use for two caravans as temporary living accommodation for six months of each year. The caravans concerned belong to and are used by a travelling salesman and his family, and experience to date has indicated that the site is satisfactorily conducted and maintained.

The two holiday caravan sites at Wortwell - used mainly in connection with angling facilities in the pits there - continued in use during 1962, and again I can report no complaints as to the manner in which they were used.

#### (g) Common Lodging Houses

To comply with the Ministry request, I can formally report that we have no such premises within the Depwade District.

### PART III - WATER SUPPLIES

#### (a) Mains Supplies

40 samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken as a matter of routine checking from existing water mains - at least one from every parish - during the year. Only one of these was reported as unsatisfactory - having a small non-faecal count of coliform. On resampling from the same premises about a week later a satisfactory result was received, an indication that the basic trouble was more likely in the fittings than in the mains water itself. 6 other samples were submitted for similar examination from new mains extensions, two of which were unsatisfactory on the first test but gave satisfactory results of second samples taken following further flushing and treatment of the mains. Two samples of water from the new bore at Rushall also produced satisfactory bacteriological results.

#### (b) Private Supplies

Three samples were taken from private bores with satisfactory results, and of 6 samples taken from shallow wells only one proved unsatisfactory. In this case, the owner, who had contemplated the reconditioning of the property concerned, commenced negotiations to have water connected from the Council main about 400 yards distant, but this had not been done by the end of the year.

(NOTE: The main information regarding water supplies in the District - particularly so far as they apply to the Council's own undertakings - are contained in the Annual Report of the Engineer and Surveyor).

### PART IV - SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND PREMISES

#### (a) Meat Inspection

The nine slaughterhouses in use at the end of 1961, continued to be used up to the end of March, 1962, but after the 'appointed day' for the 'construction regulations' to apply to slaughterhouses within the District - April 1st, 1962 - this number was reduced to five. The operators of the other four decided after lengthy discussions with me, that it would be uneconomic or otherwise impracticable to bring their premises up to the required standard. The five



remaining comprised 3 small private slaughterhouses used solely to supply the butcher's shops to which they are adjacent, and two larger premises operated as wholesale slaughterhouses. One of the latter was the newly constructed slaughterhouse at Earsham.

The number of visits by your Inspectors and private veterinary officers to slaughterhouses for meat inspection during 1962 was 757 (as against 1,146 in 1961) but the total number of carcasses inspected reached another all time record of 14,613 - over four thousand more than the 1961 figure. These figures have been showing a marked increase over the past few years, in fact we are now inspecting over three times the number of carcasses that were killed and inspected in 1957 - only five years ago. According to the Ministry's estimate of meat consumed per head per annum, the amount of meat now being slaughtered and inspected in this District is just under twice the amount needed annually for the population of the District.

I feel duty bound to point out that there is no indication that the rise in the slaughtering figures has yet reached its peak, and when 100% inspection becomes a statutory obligation on the local authority - as it undoubtedly should and will - I very much doubt if the present staff will be able to cope. As it is, this service is only maintained by regular overtime on an average of three hours per week by Mr. Coldham (spread over 4 evenings) and myself 2 hours per week (spread over 3 evenings) and employing two private firms of veterinary officers for regular duty at the two wholesale slaughterhouses on Sundays.

It will be observed from the following table that we 'fell from grace' in not quite maintaining the 100% inspection record of the past two years. This was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding between the slaughterhouse operator and the private veterinary officer regarding the inspection of 12 sheep and 9 pigs killed on Boxing Day, and by the time it was known that they had not been inspected it was too late to rectify the omission. This is something that will be avoided, as and when the proposed new regulations come into force, requiring all meat to be inspected and marked before it leaves the place of slaughter.

	Cattle ex.cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	975	154	374	2,548	10,583	14,634
Number inspected	975	154	374	2,536	10,574	14,613
(Percentage)	100%	100%	100%	99.5%	99.9%	99.9%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole Carcasses	1	9	13	-	26	49
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	49	27	5	4	845	930
Percentage of number inspected affected	5.1%	23.4%	4.8%	0.2%	7.9%	6.4%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole Carcasses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	134	134
Percentage of number inspected affected	-	-	-	-	1.27%	0.92%
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	-	-	-	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	1	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: No horses were slaughtered.



The incidence of disease (other than tuberculosis) shows no appreciable change from that of the past year or so, except in relation to pigs where the slight increase in the number of animals affected is almost entirely due to a relatively high incidence of virus pneumonia now being encountered. It is worthy of note that for the first time the incidence of tuberculosis is confined entirely to pigs, and although the percentage of animals recorded as being affected is slightly up on last year, this may not be a strictly accurate figure; there is another organism which manifests itself in a similar manner to T.B. in pigs heads, and it is not always possible to positively differentiate. The two bovine animals (one a steer and the other a cow) affected by C. Bovis had cysts in the heart muscle, and the carcasses and other offal treated by refrigeration in the prescribed manner before being passed for consumption.

The number of whole carcasses and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year (49) is exactly the same number as in the previous year, but the percentage of all animals inspected is reduced from 0.43% to 0.31%. The disease or other cause for condemnation of these carcasses is as follows:-

#### Whole Carcasses Condemned

1 steer	...	septicaemia	10 pigs	...	paratyphoid fever
3 cows	...	oedema	1 pig	...	uraemia
1 cow	...	fevered	1 pig	...	pyaemia
1 cow	...	fevered & peritonitis	1 pig	...	moribund
1 cow	...	hydraemia	1 pig	...	sarcoma
1 cow	...	septic pericarditis	1 pig	...	oedema
2 cows	...	emaciation	1 pig	...	swine erysipelas
6 calves	...	immature	1 pig	...	acute enteritis
2 calves	...	oedema	1 pig	...	acute peritonitis
1 calf	...	uraemia	1 pig	...	oedema & peritonitis
1 calf	...	septic pneumonia	3 pigs	...	emaciation
1 calf	...	haemorrhagic	2 sows	...	septicaemia
1 calf	...	septic pericarditis	1 sow	...	oedema & ruptured gut
1 calf	...	poorness & malnutrition	1 sow	...	uraemia

The estimated total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human food during the year was 6 tons, 6 cwts., 3 qrs, 20 lbs., - about 6 cwts. more than in 1961. It is stained in the recommended way and collected by two approved firms for processing as manure or fat recovery.

#### Deadweight Certification of Pigs for Subsidy

The arrangement by which your Inspectors had been certifying pig carcasses for subsidy on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, at Mr. H. W. Rudrum's slaughterhouse at Carleton Rode, ceased as from February 5th, 1962. Up to that time in the year, we had issued payment certificates covering 354 pig carcasses, and for which the Council received fees amounting to £8. 19. 0d.

#### Ministry Grant for Meat Inspection

The Ministry grant towards the cost of meat inspection - based on the amount of meat inspected in excess of the estimated meat consumption of the population of the District - for the year ending March 31st, 1962, was £51. 18. 5d. - compared with £30. 6. 2d. received for the previous financial year.

#### Slaughter of Animals Acts - Slaughterman's Licences

30 licences were issued to suitably qualified persons authorising them to slaughter animals by approved methods of stunning - one less than in 1961.

(b) Inspection and Condemnation of Other Foods

The satisfactory quality of all other food offered for sale and consumed in the District is again indicated by the fact that in the course of our inspection of food preparing premises and shops no cases were encountered of food being unfit for human consumption, nor were any complaints of such food being sold received from members of the public. In only four cases were we requested to inspect and issue condemnation certificates for unsound food (as listed below) which was satisfactorily disposed of under our supervision:-

- 14 1-lb. jars of jam - broken in transit
- 1 6½ lb. tin of stringless green beans - decomposition  
(blown tin)
- 1 12 lb. tin of cooked ham - decomposition (punctured tin)
- 2 7 oz. tins of luncheon meat - decomposition (blown tins)

(c) Food Premises

The number of the various types of food premises (other than slaughterhouses and dairies) in use in the District at the end of 1962 was as follows - for comparison the corresponding figures for the end of the previous year are shown in brackets:-

General food shops.....	93	(93)
Butcher's shops .....	19	(18)
Fish shops (inc.fried fish and chip shops).....	4	( 4)
Fish stalls .....	3	( 3)
Restaurants, cafes etc. ....	9	( 8)
Bakeries .....	4	( 5)
Public Houses .....	67	(71)
Others (flour mills, poultry packers etc).....	10	( 7)

The only fact worthy of note here is the closure of yet four more public houses - making a total of 11 in the past 4 years. This is in accordance with an understanding with the brewery companies when the Food Hygiene Regulations came into force, that those premises not being carried on economically would be closed at the end of the existing tenancy.

The total number of inspections of these premises during the year - 252 - is slightly down on the previous year, but reasonable, I feel, in view of our other commitments. Once again, I am pleased to be able to report that no cases of serious infringement of the regulations or accepted good practice came to our notice either by complaint or in the course of routine inspections. So far as the general shop is concerned, satisfactory food handling is being made easier and more satisfactory year by year, by the increased prepackaging of foods, which, from a public health point of view, is highly commendable. Also, most of these shops now have their deep freeze cabinets for the sale of frozen foods, and it is necessary for your inspectors to keep themselves well informed of their correct use, to be able to advise shopkeepers so that the out of season foods prepared by this excellent method, are stored and sold to the public in the best possible condition.

(d) Dairies and Milk Distribution

As I have previously reported, our only duties in this field now, are the registration of persons distributing milk by retail (other than producer retailers) who operate from premises within the District, and any premises used for the storage of milk pending its sale. At the end of the year there were 14 retail distributors registered (one more than at the end of 1961), three producer retailers were also selling milk, and so far as can be ascertained 11 other retailers operating from premises outside the District. All of these were kept under routine observation, and no infringements of the Regulations came to our notice.



(e) Ice-Cream

The number of shops selling ice-cream increased by three during 1962 - to 67, plus one where ice-cream is still manufactured and sold. Except in this case, the ice-cream sold is manufactured and prepacked by one of the well-known firms. All the premises have been kept under routine inspection and no infringements of the regulations have been observed. 11 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and all reported as Grade I - excellent.

PART V - PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

The service of regular refuse collection from all but a very few of the isolated premises within the District continued in 1962 on precisely the same lines of the last few years. Collection is on a fortnightly basis in all parishes except for most of Harleston which enjoys (and pays for) a weekly collection. I regret that I can no longer honestly state that the same three side loading vehicles have continued to give even reasonably satisfactory service. As is only to be expected the two Dennis 10 c.yd. vehicles (now 15 and 13½ years old) are showing signs of wear and the frequent and regular attention they now need to keep them on the road in a safe and serviceable conditions tends to disrupt the regularity of collection; and regularity of collection is an important factor in a successful refuse collection service. Apart from this, and the fact that to keep these two old vehicles in a serviceable condition cannot be only slightly less than annual loan charges on new vehicles, I do not consider it reasonable to expect the men to work satisfactorily with old and out-of-date equipment. However, in spite of these remarks, the service was maintained during 1962 without receiving more than the usual small number of complaints, which I consider is a tribute firstly to the labour force concerned and secondly to the forbearance of the public, who usually understand when it is explained why the dustbin was not emptied on the usual day at the usual time. There were no changes in the personnel or numerical strength (9) of the workmen during the year.

The total number of working days lost by the workmen through sickness etc. during the year was 201 - which represents 7.5% of the total possible working days - a very high percentage compared with 1.5% for 1961. It must, however, be pointed out that out of the total 109 days were lost by one man due to a hand injury sustained at work, and with this omitted from the total, the percentage is lowered to 3.4%, something like an average figure for this type of work.

The disposal of refuse by 'semi-controlled' tipping in pits at Weybread, Hempnall, Fornsett and Bressingham continued last year. The expression 'semi-controlled' is an unfortunate one as it naturally indicates 'semi-uncontrol' but for me to state that our tips were 'controlled' would obviously be untrue. The fact is that they receive the utmost attention possible that is permitted by other factors, such as labour available in the light of absenteeism, pressure of other work, weather conditions etc. and the availability of the tractor which is jointly used with the Engineer's Department. Once again, our efforts can best be judged by the reaction of the public, and I am pleased to report that no complaints were received of nuisances from the tips during the year. The tips at Hempnall and Weybread are nearing the end of their useful lives, and efforts are being made to find alternative sites in those areas; satisfactory disposal sites are still difficult to find in the Roydon/Bressingham area.

Each of the tips are treated for flies etc. in the warm weather, and visited regularly by the rat-catcher for rodent control treatment.



(b) Emptying of Earth Closet Pails

The weekly collection of the contents of E.C. pails in the main parts of Harleston, Wortwell, Alburgh, both Pulhams, Starston and Brockdish, continued as in the previous two years. In August the collection round in Starston was extended to include 17 additional properties in the southern part of the parish. The completion of the sewerage schemes in Alburgh and Earsham (where we had been also collecting the buckets from the Council old people's bungalows) considerably helped to curtail this work and so enabled more time to be devoted to the routine work of cesspool emptying. The same arrangements for the 9 men on refuse collection and the two men on the cesspool emptier to carry out these duties on a rota system have continued to work satisfactorily, and continuance of the early morning collection time (as opposed to night work) has also been successful - judging by the absence of complaints.

Disposal of this material by depositing in prepared straw pans on an isolated site at Thorpe Abbotts also continued satisfactorily, and once again I say a grateful thanks to the farmer concerned. Without his co-operation and goodwill, this could be a very difficult problem.

(c) Cesspool Emptying

A summary of the work done by the Dennis Diesel Cesspool Emptier and the two men engaged thereon during the year is as follows:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Loads</u>
Depwade R.D.C. - sewage works ...	393
-do- - lime sludge beds ...	393
Septic tanks etc. at private premises within the District ...	459
-do- -do- outside the District	63
School Canteens etc.	54
Total ....	<u>1,362</u>

The total number of loads collected is 67 more than collected in 1961.

The vehicle, after its teething troubles the previous year, gave quite satisfactory service during 1962, and the arrangement by which it is now serviced and checked by the makers at six monthly intervals is an invaluable safeguard against minor faults developing into major and expensive repairs through lack of attention at the proper time. Its total mileage for the year was 9,918 - slightly less than the average of the past few years.

The contents of cesspools, septic tanks, etc. were again disposed of by spreading on fallow arable land, by arrangement with the farmers concerned, for which I also express our thanks and appreciation for the co-operation generally received.

PART VI - R O D E N T C O N T R O L

At the end of January, 1962, Mr. H. J. Bartram was appointed as the Council's rat-catcher in replacement of Mr. F. E. Wright, who had resigned in December, 1961. Having had previous experience of this work as a game-keeper, and following a short course on Ministry recommended methods of rodent control, he quickly settled down to carrying out the required duties of survey and treatment work in a very efficient manner.

The following is a summary of the work carried out on rodent control during the year:-

	Council premises (Tips, S/Wks.etc.)	Dwellings (includg Cnl.hses)	Agricultural premises.	Other premises	Total
No. of notifications of infestations received.	1	143	13	24	181
No. of premises surveyed as a matter of routine	45	525	52	30	652
No. of infestations found and treated.					
(a) Rats ... (i) major	37	103	7	19	166
(ii) minor	40	227	6	14	287
(b) Mice ... (i) major	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) minor	1	7	-	-	8
No. of dead bodies picked up.					
Rats	819	1760	306	312	3197
Mice	-	22	-	-	22

The serious rat infestations of the latter months of 1961, continued until the spring of 1962, since when the problem maintained more or less normal average proportions. The number of complaints received during the year was 22 less than for the previous year, but the number of treatments carried out actually increased by 35, and the number of dead rats picked up fell only 671 short of the record figure for 1961. The sewerage systems in Harleston, Hempnall, Long Stratton, Dickleburgh and Scole were again test baited for evidence of rat infestation, and again only in Harleston did part of the system show positive results. The infested sewers were subsequently treated.

The dismantling for threshing of corn stacks was again kept under routine observation by the Inspectors and the rat-catcher, and nothing more than minor infringements of the Regulations were observed; these were subsequently rectified following informal action.

For the first time (to my knowledge) since the 1949 Act came into force, in March, 1962, it was found necessary to serve a formal notice under the Act requiring the occupier of land at Fersfield to destroy the heavy infestation of rats found to exist thereon. I am pleased to say that the person concerned proved co-operative, and with our advice subsequently managed to get the problem under reasonable control and regular inspections since have indicated that he continued to do so.

Following the heavy rat infestations noticed by most authorities in the County during the winter of 1961/2, the idea of promoting a special publicity campaign for the next winter was put forward by the local branch of the Rural District Councils Association. This, you decided to support, but as the Campaign itself did not take place until after the end of the year, my comments thereon will be contained in the next Annual Report.

In addition to his work on rodent control Mr. Bartram also treated 3 premises for infestation by moles, three Council sewage works sites for rabbits and coypu, and 15 other premises for flies, wasps, bees, hornets and ants. All of this type of work is, of course, done at a charge to the owner or occupier of the premises concerned. He also assisted with the control of the refuse tips with the tractor on odd occasions, when shortage of other labour made this necessary.



PART VII - FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table shows the number of premises within the definition of 'factories' in use in the District at the end of the year, the number of inspections of such premises and action taken - reproduced as requested by the Ministry of Health:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities (those in which mechanical power is not used).	2	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authorities (those using mechanical power).	84	50	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authorities (slaughterhouses)	5	*	-	-
Total ..	91	50*	3	-

\* The number of inspections at slaughterhouses for the purposes of this Act is difficult to state as each of these premises is visited at least once weekly for meat inspection, and the requirements of the Act kept under close control.

The number of inspections of factories generally is still below what I should like it to be, but is over double the number made the previous year. In the three cases in which it was found necessary to make written requests regarding unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation, one was in respect of providing the facilities and the other two in respect of improvements thereto. In other cases minor matters were dealt with by informal verbal requests, and all were given the required attention within a reasonable period.

The provision of temporary sanitary accommodation for workmen on building sites was given special attention again last year, as this is something which continues to be regarded of little importance by even the more reputable firms of builders. But constant reminders and verbal requests are beginning to have the desired effect, and very few jobs are now commenced without some form of toilet compartment being provided - the crudeness of some of these has to be seen to be believed. It is difficult to be precise on the number of sites of building operations existing in the District at any one time, but it is now estimated at not less than 100 - and gradually increasing all the time.

Four factory outworkers were notified during 1962 - on being visited it was found that two had ceased such work, but the premises of the other two (one engaged in alterations to clothing, and the other spinning coco-fibre) were found to be quite satisfactory.

PART VIII - OTHER MATTERS

(a) Agricultural (Safety, Health and Welfare) Provisions Act, 1956

16 inspections were made at agricultural premises mainly to ensure the provision of temporary sanitary conveniences for persons engaged in



the fields on fruit and vegetable picking etc. 5 informal letters were sent requesting the provision of, or improvement to, toilet facilities and all complied with. As time permits, routine checks continue to be made at farm premises regarding the provision of permanent sanitary conveniences for regular agricultural workers.

(b) Public Health Nuisances, etc.

In the investigation of complaints and follow-up thereto, 96 visits were made to various types of premises regarding the abatement of public health nuisances; 26 informal requests were sent out requiring work to be done to abate nuisances, and in only two cases was it found necessary to serve formal abatement notices. In these cases too the nuisances were abated without recourse to Court action, but in one the work was only done shortly before the proposed date of the Court hearing.

(c) Earth Closet Conversion Grants

31 applications for grants towards the cost of providing W.C.s in replacement of existing earth closets were received and approved in principle during the year - 4 more than in 1961. 33 grants were approved for payment, to a total value of £569. 10s. - average grant £17. 5. 2d. (£4. 8. 11d. higher than the average for the previous year).

(d) Miscellaneous

102 licences for petroleum storage were issued under the Petroleum (Regulations) Acts: 35 inspections were made mainly in connection with new installations.

6 premises are licensed in the District for the processing of waste food for animal feeding under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957; 6 inspections of such premises were made during the year.

20 visits were made to premises for the investigation of cases of infectious diseases.

107 visits were made to the Harleston conveniences for routine supervision and collecting money from the locks.

10 Game Dealer's licences were issued.

(e) Town Planning and Building Bye-law Control

698 new plans were dealt with in 1962 - 64 more than the ~~previous~~ high record of the previous year. Of these 405 were concerned with the Town and Country Planning Acts, either alone or jointly with the Building Bye-laws. Building Bye-law control revealed several minor infringements of the Bye-laws during the year, and in one case it was found necessary to institute proceedings against a firm of builders for carrying out work without submitting the necessary plans or required notifications as the work started and proceeded. A fine of £9 was imposed.

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IN CONCLUSION I wish to express to the Public Health Staff my thanks and appreciation for their work and support throughout the year - and especially in connection with the preparation of this Report. I also wish to thank the Medical Officer, Clerk and other members of the Council staff for their continued assistance and co-operation, and finally a word of thanks to all Council members for their kindness and consideration both in and out of the Council chamber.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Francis

Senior Public Health Inspector,  
and Building Surveyor.

May, 1963.





# DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S

### ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1962.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:-

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended the 31st December, 1962 - a very active year from this Department's point of view. There was, as the report and the appendices to it show, a very wide diversity of activity and earlier efforts in the capital works field began to bear fruit. Early in the year the weather caused some delays and hindrances (that winter was a bad one too) and there were other diversions during the year. However, there were few staff changes and a great amount of work was done and, particularly in the capital works field, the output was very good. Therefore, while I wish again to thank the Council and all its staff for their support, co-operation and help, I am particularly grateful to the staff of my own Department.

### HOUSING

#### (A) CAPITAL WORKS

##### (i) House Improvements:

The work of improving your pre-war houses went on, and with an increased momentum. Further bills of quantities for other house types were prepared and the year ended with us being in the position that a large number of the different types of houses had been dealt with. The contract for the improvement of your pre-war houses at Alburgh was carried out during the year, and by the autumn, all your 24 houses there, both pre-war and post-war, had a piped water supply, a proper sewerage system, and bathrooms, lavatories, and hot water systems. While this was going on preparations were being made for the improvement of the pre-war houses at Earsham. By the end of the year we were ready to invite tenders.

In addition to this a large amount of work was done on improvement schemes for other villages and the scope of this can be seen in Appendix 4.

##### (ii) New Dwellings:

During the year tenders were invited for the erection of 22 bungalows on seven sites and contracts were awarded to three contractors. While it had been possible to place orders for all the necessary materials, and in particular, of course, bricks, a general shortage of labour during the autumn prevented any bungalows from being completed during the year. You decided to extend the contract at Harleston by adding a further four bungalows and this group, when completed, should form a very pleasant piece of development. Towards the end of the year the Ministry agreed that the house building programme for 1963 should include 40 dwellings of various types and as the year ended preparations for this scheme were in hand. With this programme in mind the construction of the access road to the new Jay's Green housing site at Harleston was completed.

##### (iii) General:

A number of smaller matters arose during the year, one of which - and perhaps the most disturbing - was the failure of the septic tank drainage system which serves the six post-war houses at Shimpling. It had been known for some time that a similar system at Aslacton was approaching the end of its useful life but at the end of the year the one at Shimpling gave so much trouble that it became imperative to prepare a proper sewerage scheme and this was being done when the year ended. Also in the autumn the sewage disposal works



serving your houses at Fersfield showed that it, too, was ending its life and again, work was started on the preparation of a scheme to replace the works. The works, it will be remembered, once served the aerodrome and, being a wartime construction, had got beyond the stage of economic repair.

Early in the year, at the request of tenants, you agreed to the installation of proper hot water systems in a number of your post-war bungalows. Accordingly, the bungalows were given electrical storage heaters which serve the kitchens and bathrooms. I understand that the tenants generally are very well satisfied with them.

#### (B) MAINTENANCE

The Housing Repairs Officer, who had served you for some fourteen years, left on the last day of 1961 and the vacancy was not filled until two months later. The work of the administration of this side of the work was left to one of the remaining members of the staff and, during the interregnum, severe frosts occurred and this quite considerably strained the resources of the Department. However, it proved possible to carry on without calling in outside contractors. Although, inevitably, there was some delay in the carrying out of repairs, the Department recovered from this setback fairly quickly. It will be seen in Appendix 2 that while the general situation did not change very much, perhaps slightly more work was carried out than in previous years.

The external painting programme continued much as before and it will be seen that despite bad weather earlier in the year, and a rather wet summer, the number of houses painted compared very favourably with those in previous years. It will be seen also in Appendix 2 that a new vehicle was provided for the plumber, the old one going into reserve. Despite the increase in vehicles, the total mileage has risen very little - but we can cope with our work better. The general housing repairs situation as I see it is this:- The general fabric of your houses has, over the years, received careful attention and, with improved maintenance such as the re-tiling of gale-damaged roofs, the felting of roofs and so on and so forth, this sort of work does not seem to increase very much. Indeed, it does seem to me that rather less of that sort of work arises now than did in the past. On the other hand, many of the details of the houses are now suffering from age - I have in mind electrical installations, hot water systems, fireplaces and so on - and I see in the future an increasing amount of work and expense on the replacement and repair of these. I am quite sure that your policy that has been adopted towards the fabric, (that is, of carrying out repairs substantially and well) will pay dividends in these fields too, but I am equally certain that the cost of such repairs will continue to rise for the time being at least.

Towards the end of the year you agreed that the nine-year painting cycle was too long and decided to do everything possible to reduce it. I am quite certain here, too, that this policy will prove itself in the long run to be a very good one.

### W A T E R

#### (A) CAPITAL WORKS

During the year your Consultants carried out two water main schemes, one a main to complete the Earsham link and another, an extension to serve the Wacton Duke area; this one also had the effect of forming a link. Both of these schemes were useful in that they augmented the carrying capacity of your mains. During the summer it became clear that the area fed from Long Stratton tower was in need of reinforcement and you instructed your Consultants to prepare schemes for the reinforcement of these supplies. That work was in hand when the year ended. However, no matter how much reinforcement of the distribution system is done, it remains quite essential that the headworks be improved too and I was most disappointed that I was unable to do more than I did on the preparation for the new waterworks at Rushall. It will be remembered that towards the end of 1961 the new trial borehole for the new waterworks was being hindered by the weather and ground conditions, and it was not until the spring that the work was completed. The new bore when tested did not yield nearly so much water as I should have liked but the yield was far too good to consider its abandonment. Unfortunately, further steps towards the development of a new waterworks were not possible during the period.



(B) MAINTENANCE

It will be seen in Appendix 3 that the demand for water continues to rise and although the rate of increase has not, perhaps, been so great as hitherto, I am quite certain that it will go on rising for some years yet. Your water undertaking is now, by rural standards, a large one, and I am becoming increasingly concerned at the burden that has to be shouldered by the few who are intimately concerned with its running. The second half of Appendix 3 gives some indication of the amount of work involved and apart from that there is a very great deal of work such as meter reading, and mains flushing, and so on, which goes on unseen. In addition to this, the waterworks at Rushall is now four years old, and an increasing number of maintenance items arise.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL  
AND OTHER MATTERS

(A) CAPITAL WORKS

Two main schemes exercised the capital works side of this subject during the year. The first was the construction of a new sewage disposal works at Long Stratton. This was done during the year and the works put into use during the autumn. While it has every appearance of being completely satisfactory, the severe winter came before it had settled down to normal running. The second was the completion of the design of the scheme to serve Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary and all the details were completed during the summer. The details were then sent to the various authorities concerned. At the end of the year certain required approvals were still awaited.

(B) MAINTENANCE

The Department's ability adequately to maintain your sewage disposal works, housing sites, and other sites has always given me much concern. Late in 1961 you agreed to strengthen the 3-man team dealing with this work by another attendant and you bought another vehicle. However, sickness, bad weather and so on hindered the hoped-for immediate improvement in standards. During the summer you expressed the hope for higher standards and later in the year agreed to increase the capacity of this part of my Department by employing two further attendants, a number of part-time "gardeners", and the acquisition of another vehicle, a tipping lorry (to be used also on housing repairs), a sludge conveyor, and a grass cutter. Earlier I had increased the amount of painting and repair work done to your buildings other than houses. In addition, you authorised a small tree-planting programme. The result of all this was that at the end of the year while there was still much to be done, the improvement was quite pronounced and if this can be continued over a number of years, greatly improved appearances can be expected.

During the summer, too, certain unsatisfactory aspects of the Harleston sewerage and sewage disposal system were brought to my notice and temporary measures were taken to prevent the pollution of the Starston Beck (when the sewers are carrying excessive quantities of storm water), pending a fuller investigation of the whole system.

As far as grass cutting and general site maintenance is concerned, a very great deal of delay is caused by the fact that many grassed areas are extremely un-level and the grass on them is rough and quick-growing. In addition there are many rough lengths of ditches and unwanted hedges, paths are often rough and badly surfaced and kerbs sometimes non-existent. With the aid of the extra staff, extra equipment and your existing tractor, I am trying to remedy these faults as fast as I can, but progress is bound to be slow.

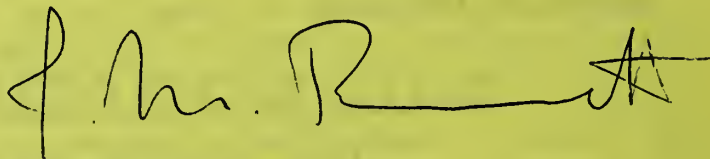


(C) TEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING

After representations that the Treasurer's office accommodation was inadequate you decided to extend the wooden hut in which his offices and the Clerk's housing staff are housed, and a scheme for this was put in hand straight away and as the year ended a contract was let.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. M. Berrett', followed by a large, stylized star or asterisk symbol.

(J. M. BERRETT)  
Engineer and Surveyor

MAY, 1963

A P P E N D I X 1.

STAFF CHANGES IN 1962

ARRIVALS - OFFICERS

12th February	Mr. R. B. Banyard	Clerk of Works
1st March	Mr. D. J. Leftley	Technical Assistant
17th November	Mr. Ivan Jones	Junior Clerk

DEPARTURES - OFFICERS

13th January	Mr. S. Mallows	Clerk of Works
15th November	Mr. T. J. Loades	Draughtsman/Clerk

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ARRIVALS - WORKMEN

1st October,	Mr. A. Yaxley	Plumber
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DEPARTURES - WORKMEN

25th August	Mr. R. W. Moore	Plumber
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A P P E N D I X    2

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HOUSING REPAIRS SECTION

IN 1962.

No. of dwellings under repair at 31st December, 1962.....	1,474	(1,478)
Complaints received.....	2,879	(2,796)
Jobbing Repairs done.....	3,151	(3,015)
Electrical complaints received and dealt with.....	211	(169)
Dwellings painted externally.....	161	(146)
Dwellings partially redecorated internally on change of tenancy.....	7	(11)
Routine inspections of Council Dwellings.....	95	(79)
Vehicle mileages..... JXP 339.....	4,862	
	VNG 523.....	6,264
	NNG 434.....	9,829
	2023 PW.....	7,912
	8342 PW.....	<u>3,573</u> .... 32,440 (32,001)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are those for 1961



# A P P E N D I X    3

## W A T E R    S U P P L Y

Average daily quantity of water supplied, in thousands of gallons per day:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
From Rushall	381	370	381	378	372	466	442	392	391	420	412	438
From Diss	116	118	121	122	123	138	131	117	117	119	116	116
	<u>497</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>554</u>
	(441)	(446)	(461)	(456)	(502)	(556)	(538)	(494)	(491)	(477)	(482)	(493)
Quantity Supplied in 1962 from Rushall.....	145,268,000										(138,974,000)	
	from Diss.....										<u>44,048,000</u>	
											(39,305,000)	
	Total.....										189,316,000	
											(178,279,000)	
Increase in 1962.....	11,037,000										(10,935,000)	
Estimated Population in Area of Supply.....	17,430										(17,443)	
Estimated Population supplied in 1962.....	16,170										(15,800)	
Estimated Percentage of Population served..	92.8										(90.5%)	
Average Daily Consumption per person.....	32.1 g.p.d.										(30.8 g.p.d.)	
Length of Main in service.....	196 miles										(192½ miles)	
Total Storage.....	580,000 galls.										(same)	
Consumers Meters.....	1,147										(1,091)	
Dwellings served.....	5,776										(5,678)	
Direct.....	5,126										(5,028)	
By Standpipe.....	650										(650)	
Applications for Supplies.....	103										(114)	
Applications for Building Water.....	122										(96)	
New Tappings made.....	60										(73)	
Mains Fractures repaired.....	16										(17)	
Service pipes repaired.....	16										(17)	

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are those for 1961.

WATER MAINS LAID IN 1962

Parish	Size of Main	Length of Main (Miles)	Dwellings Supplied.	Meters Supplied.
Earsham Link Main	4"	1.17	1	-
Wacton "Duke's Head" Extension	4"	1.94	15	10
Tivetshall St. Mary Rectory Road	1½"	0.27	1	-

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F I N A N C I A L   S T A T I S T I C S

(as at 31st March, 1963)

(i)	Estimated Total Capital Expenditure.....	£669,700
(ii)	Estimated Revenue Expenditure (inclusive of running costs, loan charges, etc.).....	£50,150
(iii)	Estimated Revenue.....	£22,500

A P P E N D I X    4

CAPITAL SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1962

(a) HOUSING

1.	Alburgh House Improvements (22 Houses, 4 Bungalows)	Work completed.
2.	Erection of 26 Bungalows	Work in progress
3.	Harleston - Access Road to Jay's Green Housing Site	Work completed
4.	Hot water systems in Bungalows	Work completed
5.	Aslacton House Improvements (16 Houses)	Documents in preparation.
6.	Bressingham House Improvements (16 Houses)	Documents prepared and tenders invited.
7.	Carleton Rode Improvements (14 Houses)	Documents in preparation.
8.	Earsham Improvements (27 Houses, 8 Bungalows)	Documents prepared and tenders invited.
9.	Bunwell Hill House Improvements (10 Houses, 2 Bungalows)	Preliminary work started.
10.	Denton House Improvements (10 Houses)	Documents in preparation
11.	Shimpling Sewerage	Documents prepared
12.	Housing Programme - Long Stratton House Types.	Preliminary work started.
13.	Fersfield Housing Site Sewerage	Preliminary work started.

(b) WATER SUPPLY

14.	Rushall Second Waterworks	Design work in hand
15.	Rushall - New Borehole	Work completed
16.	Gissing - Malthouse Farm	Work completed
17.	Wacton (Duke's Head) Extension *	Work completed
18.	Earsham (Link Main) *	Work completed
19.	Rectory Road, Tivetshall, Extension.	Work completed.
20.	Long Stratton - Hempnall - Tharston - Pulham Extension. *	Preliminary work started

\* Work supervised only



(b) WATER SUPPLY (continued)

21.	Star Lane, Long Stratton	Documents prepared
22.	Rhees Green, Long Stratton	Work abandoned
23.	New House Farm, Winfarthing	Preliminary investigations

(c) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND OTHER MATTERS

24.	Long Stratton, New Sewage Disposal Works	Work completed
25.	Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary	Ministry approval sought
26.	Star Lane, Long Stratton	Documents prepared
27.	Harleston	Preliminary work started
28.	Denton	Preliminary work started
29.	Extension to Treasurer's hut	Documents prepared, tenders received and contract let.



